VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0291804

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prashant Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public School Delhi-Rajinder Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists down jurisdiction of centre and states in legislative and executive fields. It lists union, state and concurrent list for the same.

Issues with 7th Schedule

→ states have been allotted with lesser functions (63) than Centre (98)

→ Concurrent list has led to ambiguity

→ Rights of states have been regularly encroached via concurrent list eg. passing agricultural laws by Centre despite it being in State List citing marketing in Concurrent List

→ Lower financial powers to states not consistent with powers given.

However, 7th schedule is important as :-

- Lays down jurisdictions of both leading to clarity
- Ensures federalism
- Emphasizes unitary tendencies of the constitution

Thus, 7th constitution should stay as it's an important part of constitution and federalism (Part of Basic structure) cannot be ensured without it. However, function can be reviewed as per the spirit of Minerva Mills Case Judgement to ensure clear separation of powers and better Centre-State co-ordination.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dispute resolution is an integral part of any democracy and judiciary as well as ~~quasi~~ tribunals ensure that.

Online dispute resolution (ODR) is an emerging form of dispute resolution. Its advantages are:

- Not necessary to visit courts which is time consuming
- can lead to decentralization of judicial system
- can address shortcoming w.r.t. lack of judicial infrastructure eg. only 1 Supreme Court Bench in India
- Filing cases can be easier through ODR
- Choosing lawyers of choice

could be easier.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges associated with effective implementation of ODR in India

→ Digital Divide. Only 37% of rural population has access to internet
→ Lack of digital literacy
→ ~~Di~~ Poor judicial infrastructure over ~~El~~ electronic platforms
→ Lack of familiarity of judges and lawyers
→ can have an impact on proceedings and impact functioning of judiciary

It is important to address judicial and digital infrastructure constraints before taking full-fledged step towards ODR.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite constitutional division of powers in 7th Schedule, centre-state Disputes have been recurring phenomenon in India. Reasons for it are as follows :-

1). Nominated Governor has often acted as agent of Centre leading to dispute with states

2). All India Services has led to greater control over states by Centre eg. Rajamannar Committee called for abolishment of All India-Service

3). Assertion of autonomy by states eg. Anandpur Sahib Resolution in Punjab

4). Greater financial distribution

powers with centre and discretionary powers eg. diktats of Planning Commission were opposed

5). GST has led to decline in taxation autonomy of states.

6). Centrally sponsored schemes have led to additional burden on states.

Considering the pressure points, it's important to adhere to following recommendations / judgements:

- Raghukul Tilak Case :- Governor as a constitutional post and not merely agent of centre
- NITI Aayog ⇒ Improved fiscal federalism and co-ordination
- Sarkaria Commission → Strengthening of All India Services

Usage of mechanism like Inter-State Council (Article 263) can also help in dispute resolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lobbying refers to advocating for a common cause generally using financial resources eg. lobbying for greater incentives to technology based businesses

How can lobbying framework help in strengthening participatory Governance and EODB

→ Improved transparency

→ Can ensure representation of diverse interests and businesses eg. farmers, textile business, MSMEs

→ Increase sensitivities in Government regarding issues of groups

→ Ensure greater education of masses regarding

different groups and their problems.

→ ~~E~~ Can lead to improved environment and incentives for businesses

Issues with Lobbying

→ Can lead to Crony capitalism

→ Interest of those with financial muscle prioritised

→ Institutionalisation of corruption

→ can harm citizen and environmental interests eg. lobbying by fossil fuel companies

~~Hence,~~ It's been seen in USA that lobbying has led to no action against gun ownership. Hence a lobbying framework shouldn't come in hurry and its drafting should ensure equitable framework

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ़्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government is encouraging Free and Open Source Software as Source Code is free to view for all and necessary improvements can be made accordingly. It was also implemented in Government Apps like Digi Locker and Aarogya Setu

Reasons for unrealized true potential

→ Lack of widespread acceptance of FOOS.

→ Lack of awareness

→ Poor digital infrastructure and scope for further digitization.

→ Reluctance to share source code by certain stakeholders

→ Privacy concerns

To encourage FOSS further, it's imperative to continue with digitization push and also help dispel misconceptions. Government can also come up with a mission to provide appropriate framework for encouraging FOOS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs refer to organizations committed towards a particular cause which are not being under the control of Government.
Examples of NGOs are Nirmaan, Red Cross etc.

NGOs as principle vehicles of voicing concerns

→ Point towards societal problems eg. Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi Foundation point toward existing child labour (Article 24 violation)
→ can be a tool to highlight grievances of people eg Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan instrumental in RTI

→ can bring development deficit into attention through their work e.g. Teach India

→ can ensure balance between development and environment through agitation

→ lead to citizen education and engagement through rights awareness

However, some issues have also been observed:-

Issues
- → Lack of financial transparency e.g. FCRA Norms not followed
- → Not filing annual returns. Only 10% do it as per CBI report
- → anti-national activities involvement
- → Stopping Development

As India is entering Amrit Kaal, its important for NGOs to play effective and positive role for deepening of democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare is one of the most neglected aspect of healthcare in India.
Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 aimed to redress this through:-
→ Greater financial allocation towards mental healthcare.
→ Awareness and education
→ de-criminalisation of suicide
→ Availability of counsellors, particularly in rural India.

Despite the above measures, implementation of Act remains sluggish as:-
Lack of Investment
• Only 1.35% of GDP is allocated towards

healthcare of which, only 1% of healthcare expenditure goes to mental healthcare

- Unavailability of counsellors in most cities and villages of India
- Absence of institutional structure
- Lack of awareness and acceptance of mental healthcare
- High charges of medicines and therapists

Institutional constraints need to be addressed for effective implementation of Mental Healthcare Act. There is also a need for greater education on this matter to ensure Right to Life under Article 21 is not violated by depression.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban employment Guarantee scheme was in news at the time of Covid-19 crisis in 2020 when unemployment rate exceeded 25% in urban areas

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee Schemes

→ Guarantees right to work as provided in Article 21.
→ Reduces unemployment
→ Reduces poverty and ensures income security
→ Creation of urban assets which are much needed are urban areas face infrastructure constraints

e.g. ponds to prevent urban flood
→ can lead to women empowerment and greater workforce participation from current 23.6%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues with Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

→ High expenditure. About 73,000 crore was ~~spent~~ allocated for MGNREGA in 2022-23 and it might require similar expenditures
→ Potential of lack of labour availability for industries due to employment guarantee works
→ Wages may not be sufficient

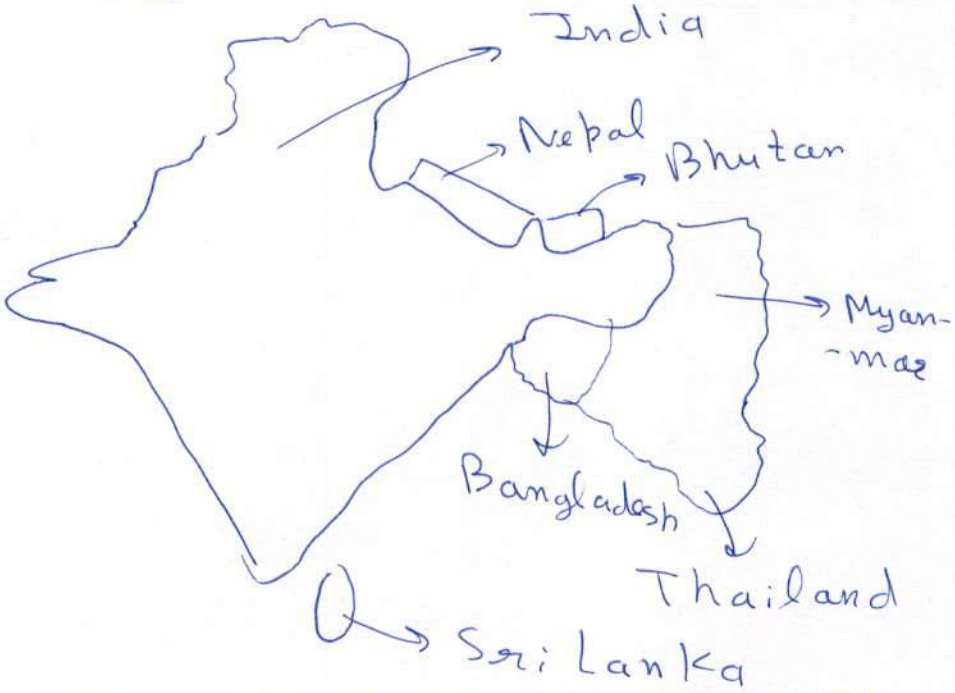
~~Con~~ Idea of Urban employment Guarantee scheme should be studied by understanding nature of prevalent unemployment and financial implications of the scheme.

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical Co-operation (BIMSTEC) involves India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand and Sri Lanka



Relevance of BIMSTEC in fulfiling India's strategic aspirations in IOR

→ It gives a push to India's ~~too~~ Act East

initiative Policy

→ Adherence with Gujaral doctrine → India to have positive approach towards neighbouring Countries.

→ will increase trade in Bay of Bengal Region and enhance India's economic standing

→ will strengthen India's role as Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region.

→ It will help India Secure Sea lanes of Communication and counter China's assertion

→ It can also lead to closer relations with ASEAN countries.

Thus, India should prioritize ~~developmen~~ BIMSTEC to ensure its strategic goals in IOR and Indo-Pacific are achieved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine was given by IK Gujral, India's Former President highlighting framework for diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries. It emphasized on:

→ Support to neighbouring countries

→ Non-interference in their internal affairs

→ Lack of expectations regarding reciprocity

It envisaged a caring attitude towards neighbouring countries rather than big brotherly attitude

Relevance of Gujaral Doctrine in Present Times

→ Sri Lanka is undergoing financial, political and humanitarian

Crisis and India should support it as done through $4 Billion Line of Credit.

→ Afghanistan is undergoing drought and humanitarian crisis and India should provide aid to Afghan people ⇒ Afghan led, Afghan owned, Afghan controlled policy

→ Myanmar recently witnessed military coup. India shouldn't intervene but advocate for democratic rights eg. India voiced concerns against hanging of pro-democracy protesters

→ Increased engagement with Bangladesh and resolution of Teesta river dispute.

→ Resolving trust-deficit on borders and river-water sharing with Nepal

Following Gujral Doctrine can help attain objectives of Article 51 of Directive Principles calling for peace and just International Relations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the Indian Parliamentary System, 'officers of Parliament' are Members of Parliament' (MPs) in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Pivotal role played by 'Officers of Parliament'

→ legislative role ⇒ Law Making

→ Public Policy scrutiny

→ Execution of Government schemes.

→ Financial scrutiny over budget proposals

Constitutional and statutory provisions for them are as follows:-

1). Parliamentary Priviliges
- Freedom of speech in Parliament
- Freedom from arrest for civil offences ⇒ 40 days before and after commencement of session
- Punishment happens only as per rules of Parliament

2). Cannot be removed arbitrarily ⇒ Well defined criterion for the ~~same~~ same

3). Salary cannot be varied to their disadvantage

4). Advice tendered cannot be enquired in court

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus, above mentioned provisions ensure impartial and objective functioning of 'Officers of Parliament' which is needed for free and fair functioning of democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Finance Commission is mentioned in the Article 280 of Indian constitution. It lays down criterion for:-

- Vertical distribution of resources between Centre and state
- principles which will govern horizontal distribution of resources among diff. states
- principles which govern distribution of grant-in-aid
- Devolution of financial powers and resources to Local Bodies

Considering the role of Finance Commission recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

were as follows:-

1). Shares of states in total distributable tax revenue was to be at 41%.

2). Devolution criteria amongst states to be based on the following formula and weight:-

- Population (2011) ⇒ 15%.
- Demographic Performance ⇒ 12.5%.
- Income Distance ⇒ 50%.
- Forest & Ecology - ~~[illegible]~~ 15%.
- Tax Effort - 7.5%.

3). Basic grants to be shelved and emphasis on performance linked grants

4). creation of non-lapsable fund for defence.

5). Increased devolution to local bodies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus, 15th Finance Commission provides a framework for ensuring fiscal federalism principles are followed and appropriate devolution take place to states as well as local bodies for their effective functioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct is a code of conduct which is followed with the st announcement of elections to ensure appropriate laws are complied with for ensuring free and fair election process. It is not provided statutory backing as of now

Need for statutory enforcement

→ will lead to stricter punishments for violators

→ can lead to reduction in criminalisation of politics with appropriate disclosures eg. recent ECI order to publish criminal records

of candidates thrice

→ will give greater powers to Election Commission and enhance its independence

→ will prevent manipulation of election outcomes through check on opinion polls and fake news

→ Provision of opportunities and platforms to all candidates

→ Increased action against violators of financial rules with legal backing

→ stricter check on new scheme announcement

→ Deterrent effect of legal action against violators.

However, some issues can also potentially come up with accordance of statutory

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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status to Model Code of Conduct such as:-

→ Involvement of judiciary can lead to greater delays e.g 4.4 crore cases pending in judiciary

→ May lead to longer time in filing and registering complaints

→ Risk of undue actions against opposition parties

Thus, statutory backing of MCC can help in stronger enforcement of MCC which can ensure free and fair elections. It should be complemented with greater powers and resources for investigation with ECI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition Commission of India was formed with the enactment of Competition Act, 2002. It is a successor to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969.

Emergence of digital revolution has led to several market disruptions:-

Market disruptions by digital technologies

- Wider outreach and scale of operation
- Scalability of Businesses
- Emergence of Big Tech Companies eg. Apple, Facebook
- shift of businesses from real to digital medium
- Value migration to digital platforms

Because of the market disruptions that have occurred, CCI needs to be revamped and following aspects need to be reviewed and reconsidered :

1). Greater account should be taken towards the evolving nature of digital businesses

2). Large economies of scale and operation scale need to be understood to get an idea about reasons leading to monopoly of big tech like Facebook and Microsoft

3). E-commerce business should be studied and measures taken to ensure small retailers are provided with equal opportunities

4). Practice of predatory pricing ie. selling at low prices to outst rivals should

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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be detected

5). Capacity building should be undertaken to understand blockchain based models and monopoly of selected firms in that

6). Imposition of effective punishment against violators. It will also lead to deterrent effect

Hence, evolving nature of businesses also requires evolution by CCI through increased digital capacity building and understanding of businesses. It should be complemented by appropriate actions against violators.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Whistle-Blowing refers to speaking up against unfair practices in an organisation by an employee in the organisation. India has a Whistleblower Protection Act, 2013. However it fails to provide appropriate anonymity and can also lead to harm for whiste-blower.

Need for establishing whistle-blowing mechanism in public sphere :-

→ Ensuring principles of public welfare are complied with and not violated

→ Deterrence against corruption eg Whistleblowing in Haryana against Panchayat Scam

by an IAS officer

→ Ensuring probity in Governance as whistle-blowing is generally last-resort when other mechanisms of internal grievance redressal fail

→ Ensures safety of public and quality of government service. eg. Whistleblowing against poor quality of bridge

→ can also ensure filtering out of fake complaints

Need for establishing whistle blowing mechanism in private sphere

→ Ensuring quality of service delivery

→ company standing up to its promises eg Volkswagen whisteblowing case against wrong practices

→ Enhancement of corporate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Governance and ethics

→ Deterrence against wrongdoings

Effective Whistle Blower Protection Act should involve:-

- Anonymity of whistle Blower
- Protection of whistle Blower
- ~~Reward~~ if Investigative mechanism over complaints registered
- Reward if registered complaint is found to be true
- Punishment in case of false punishments
- Encouraging culture of speaking up and internal grievance redressal

Thus, Whistleblower Act can lead to greater compliance of norms by companies and can ensure better service delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Co-operatives in India have been given constitutional status through 97th Amendment Act 2011. Important role was envisaged for co-operatives in India's development and economists like Gadgil also supported them

Reasons behind poor performance of Co-operative

1). Lack of credit with co-operatives
2). Lack of unity due to internal fighting
3). Politicisation of co-operativa
4). Lack of technical expertise
5). Guidance to co-operatives regarding entrepreneurial ventures has been lacking

6). Deficiency of infrastructure inhibiting their functioning e.g. farmer co-operatives not able to market produce due to lack of storage and road infrastructure

7). Lack of awareness regarding prevailing market conditions and delay in adaptation.

There have been succesful examples of co-operatives as well like AMUL.

Steps taken by Government to overcome these shortcomings are :-

1). Constitutional Status through 97th amendment ⇒ Likely to bring professionalism and structure in their functioning.

2). Regular elections and mandatory participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of marginalized sections like SCs to increase inclusiveness

3). Ministry of Co-operation formed for capacity building for co-operatives

4). SHG-Bank Linkage programme also aims to finance co-operatives

5). Co-operative banks were formed on co-operative model with a focus on funding co-operatives

6). Revolutions have been envisaged on the lines of White Revolution by AMUL to encourage co-operatives

7). Incentives to Farmer Producer Organisation ⇒ Exemptions, Infrastructure support

Thus realizing importance of co-operatives in inclusive growth, government has provided framework to address their shortcomings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Public - Partnership Model refers to the development model which involves both public and private bodies in execution of specific functions. It involves several models such as

PPP Models

- Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)
- Build Operate Transfer (BOT)
- Build Operate Own Transfer (BOOT)
- Build Lease Transfer

PPP model can bridge gaps in healthcare system as:-

1). Government expenditure on healthcare is only 1.5% of GDP and

private investments along with it can lead to significant healthcare infrastructure enhancement.

2). It can lead to greater private expenditure in achievement of Government healthcare goals.

3). It can lead to greater outreach of healthcare infrastructure to villages.

4). Technological enhancements in private sector can be used to improve public healthcare outcomes

5). Operations by private enterprise can ensure deficiency in doctors (1 doctor per 1500 people in India) beds and surgical means are met

6). It can give a push to National Digital Health Mission

7). It can also lead to improvement in quality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of doctors in the PPP setup.
In public sector, majority of the qualified doctors do not aspire to work.

All of the above benefits can be realized with proper harnessing of PPP Model.

It requires
- Proper and Clear contract
- Financing Means
- Focus on public goals
- Ensuring profitability
- Defining long-term goals

If the above mentioned goals are realized, PPP can truly revolutionize healthcare ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education Policy, 2020 aims to transform the ~~agriculture~~ educational system from a traditional to modern one. Its salient features are:-

Salient Features of NEP, 2020
- Foundational Numeracy
- Early Childhood Care
- Education in Mother Tongue
- Vocational Training
- Teacher Training
- Examination changes

For its success, it needs integration with several existing Government schemes

such as:-

1) Early childhood care and education in 3-6 age group requires scale of Anganwadis and hence needs to be complemented with Integrated Child Development Scheme

2) Vocational training requires integration with Skill India from an early age

3) Reforms in examination and testing are consistent with formation of National Testing Agency (NTA) and reforms like NEET and CUET

4) Foundation Numeracy requires integration with general educational outcome improvement schemes

5) Implementation of NEP requires strengthening of public school

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• infrastructure.

6). Digital education initiative like DISHA and Swayam Prabha can also improve learning outcomes

Apart from effective application of existing schemes, there is also a need for -

- New approach to education
- Change in methodology from rote to understanding
- Involving interest of children through innovative methods
- Attitude change regarding education

A comprehensive approach using existing schemes and incorporating new changes can help in truly realizing the goals of NEP, 2020

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework is a US-led initiative to ensure greater compliances with rules based order in Indo-Pacific region and enhancement of trade in the region.

IPEF to make Indo-Pacific Region an engine of global economic growth

→ It prioritizes trade in the region amongst the countries in the grouping

→ It ~~ensures~~ envisages safety and security in the region which is

needed to boost trade

→ Encourages exploration of crucial minerals in the Indo-Pacific region

→ Development of Small Island Developing states in the region

→ Availability of loans for increased financial engagement

However, it is also being said that the aim of the grouping is countering China and not economic growth

India's concerns

→ India's vision of Indo-Pacific differs from IPEF

→ India's concerns in the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

region like China's Strings of Pearls Strategy has not been taken into account.

→ India is not a part of the treaty

→ Potential clashes with interest of Quad.

India should engage with IPEF as well as its member countries to ensure compatibility and similarities with respect to vision for the Indo-Pacific region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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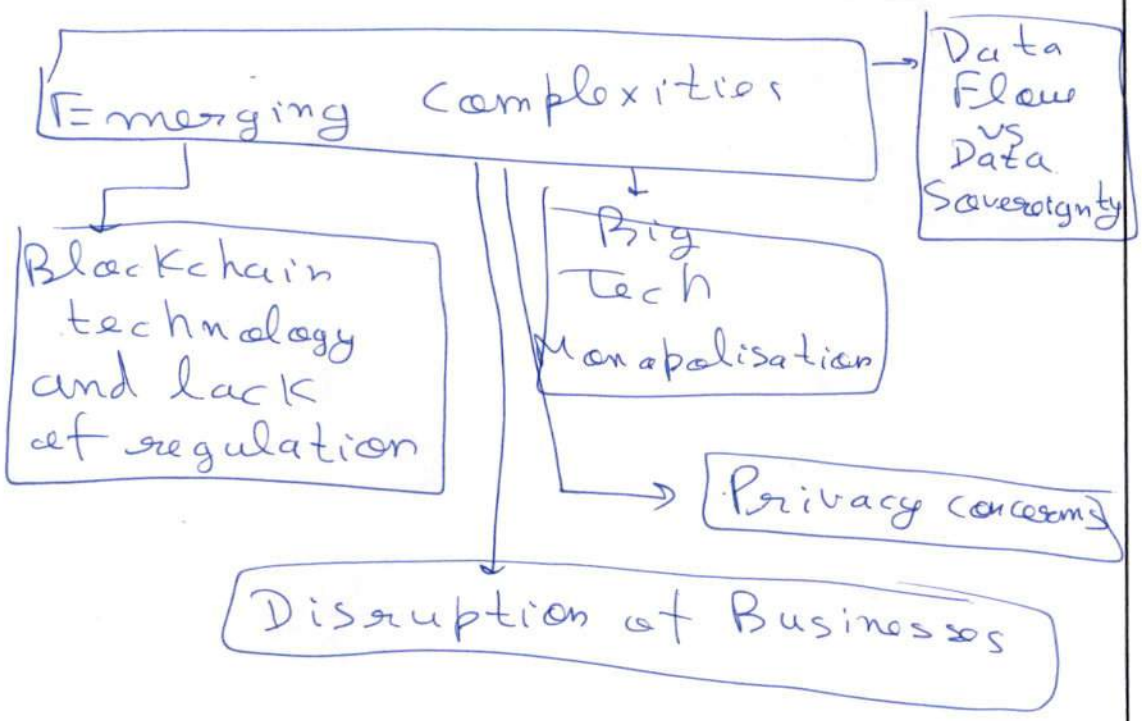
Digital technology evolution is revolutionizing diplomacy as well just like other sphere. It is said that 'Data is the New Oil' and will have tremendous relevance in coming years.



Considering the emerging complexities, India needs to identify priority areas

and further techno-diplomacy as:-

1). It can lead to first movers advantage eg. India is trying to do this for electric vehicles through E-Amrit portal

2). It can lead to capacity building in chosen sphere eg. Solar Energy and International Solar Alliance

3). It can ensure greater Research and Development on chosen fields eg. National Strategy on Blackchains

4). Position of strength in technological sphere can lead to greater bargaining power

5). It can reduce dependance on big tech and global monopolies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Data Sovereignty can also be ensured by lesser dependance on foreign technology

However, India shouldn't remain solely focussed on priority areas and have a degree of flexibility as:-

- Technology evolves fast
- Lack of attention in specific areas can lead to backwardness in them

Thus, identifying priority areas is of utmost importance to ensure greater focus in the current era of increasing complexities. It should be supplemented by a degree of flexibility as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0291804

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prashant Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public School Delhi - Rajinder Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner, such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal Policy refers to the usage of Government's revenue collection and expenditure functions to achieve desired objectives.

In India, 22.1% population was multidimensionally poor as per Multidimension Poverty Index, 2019. Further, top 10% own 77% of National Wealth as per Oxfam Report.

Fiscal Policy as a tool to Reduce Inequality and Poverty

→ Progressive Taxation leads to higher taxation on the richer sector

→ Wealth Tax can help reduce disparities in wealth

→ Targetted employment schemes for poor like MANREGA which got allocation of Rs 73,000 crore in 2022-23

→ Food provision for poor through food subsidy expenditure (3 Lakh crore) done via National Food Security Act, PDS and Mid-Day Meal

→ Skill training initiatives like Skill India and appropriate expenditure on them for Capacity Building of Poor.

→ Ayushman Bharat - Jan Aarogya Mission ⇒ appropriate expenditure on health insurance to reduce Out of Pocket Health expenditure

→ Employment generation, Manufacturing sector incentivised through PLI, Make in India etc

Thus, fiscal policy involves revenue and expenditure allocation of Government and can be utilised with the aim of empowering poor and reducing inequalities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reforms was one of the key agenda after independence. Even today, it is needed as more than 85% farmers owen less than 2 Hectare of land.

~~Lack~~

Need for Land Digitization

→ It leads to storage of appropriate land records which makes land allotment through reforms easier

→ Benami transactions cannot be undertaken with the presence of clear records

→ will ease land consolidation and pooling

→ Tenants can be easily demarcated and their rights can be

guaranteed to a greater extent.

Land Digitization ⇒ Lessening Burden ~~of~~ on Indian Judiciary

→ Burden of land disputes can be reduced ⇒ 4.4 crore pending cases

→ Lesser litigations as disputes can be settled at local level

→ Lesser expenditures on lawyers by poor Farmers.

Measures in this context

→ Swamitva Scheme by Government of India

→ Bhoomi Project in Karnataka

Thus, initiatives of land digitization need to be undertaken at a rapid scale to ensure success of land based initiatives in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Non-Merit subsidies' are also referred to as freebies and involve expenditure on goods and services which provide less long-term benefit to users.

Some states suffering deep fiscal crisis include Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

Need to rationalise subsidy Regime

→ Debt-to GDP level of economy in 2021-22 was around 91 ~~26~~% of GDP (should be 60%) with it being around 31% for states (should be 20%)

→ High debt levels lead to difficulty in further raising revenue

→ Lesser space for capital expenditure due to high revenue expenditure as a result of subsidies

→ Leading to fiscal profiligacy and unsustainable finances.

→ Revenue has been rising at a slower rate

→ Difficult to withdraw subsidies as people become dependant on them

→ Being used as a political tool for electoral benefits

Thus, subsidies should be given as per long term capital creation potential. They shouldn't be used merely for political aims. Recent Supreme Court Judgement also calls for rationalisation and sustainable use of subsidies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation refers to irrigation techniques which involve lesser and precise use of water for irrigation. It includes:-

- Sprinkler irrigation
- Drip Irrigation

The aims of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) are

Aim of PMKSY
- Extension of irrigation
- Per Drop More Crop

Need for Micro-Irrigation

→ Profitability
- Leads to better growth of crop as per drop more

crop is ensured

- May include higher initial costs but in the long run, costs are lesser as water usage is lower than flood irrigation

→ Sustainability

- Less Loss of soil due to erosion which happens in flood irrigation
- Decline in water table can be stopped
- Weed growth can be prevented with target water application

Considering the groundwater crisis being faced by agriculture sector, micro-irrigation is the need of the hour. Effective implementation of PMKSY can lead to appropriate expenditure and awareness regarding it.

International collaboration can also be sought with successful nations like Israel.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pacific and Small Island Developing states are amongst the most vulnerable to climate change. Being surrounded by sea makes them vulnerable to sea-level rise and the marine resources in the region can also suffer due to climate change

India can play a key role in assisting PSIDS as:-

→ India is an economic power and can provide financial resources like loans and lineat credit to strengthen mitigation measures

→ India can partner with PSIDS in renewable energy

generation and initiatives like International Solar Alliance

→ India can highlight interests of these countries in global forums and summits

→ Greater collaboration between research institutions can be sought

→ India has consistently voiced interests of Global South and vulnerable nations.

Considering India's high vulnerability to climate change as pointed by IPCC's AR-6, it is important to collaborate with countries at risk like PSIDS for collective ~~secu~~ resilience and mitigation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster Management Plans have generally followed a top-down approach which has impacted management strategies at grassroot. DMP-MoPR aims to correct that.

Rationale behind DMP-MoPR

Key components of

- Capacity Building at Grass Root Level
- Involvement of Local Communities
- Enhancing communication capabilities at Grass root level
- Increased inter-operability between departments
- Gram Sabha at the Centre of Disaster Resilience

Rationale behind formulation of plan is:-

→ Ensuring quick response at grass-root level

→ Awareness will lead to taking appropriate safeguards

→ Increased communication ensures better communication with state, district and central agencies

→ Disaster resilience infrastructure is built as per local needs and availability.

Hence, it's imperative to decentralize disaster management plans for grass-root level resilience and mitigation. DMP-MoPR is key to achieve this goal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emerging and Disruptive technologies are impacting all facets of life and are also having an impact on security considerations.

Implications of use of EDT by State Actors

→ use of electronic means for failure of critical infrastructure eg. power failure in Mumbai due to Chinese intervention

→ Artificial Intelligence based weapons ⇒ can lead to error in judgements.

→ Usage of drones to target adversaries eg. drone attack by USA in Afghanistan

→ Data free flow leading to transfer of sensitive data and internal security concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Implications of EDT use by Non-State Actors

→ Blockchain technology and digital currency is being used for money laundering

→ VPN used for anonymity while conducting illegal activities

→ Use of social media for brainwashing people

EDT are changing the world rapidly and there's a need for greater global co-ordination to address internal security issues arising due to them.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the largest defence importer in the world whereas its defence exports have grown at a very small pace.

The reason for slow growth are impediments faced such as:-

→ Lower scale of domestic production and exports

→ Defect in certain defence exports eg. Tejas export

→ Need for high capital expenditure in defence production

→ Less number of large order demands from abroad.

→ Industry - Academia Gap

→ Slow rate of innovation

To correct these impediments, Government has taken steps such as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps by Government

- Allowing ~~Increasing~~ ed FDI in defence manufacture
- Defence Manufacture under PLI
- Rebates for exports
- Global co-ordination for defence exports eg. Brahmos to Phillipines

Thus, a pro-active approach by Government along with enhancement of domestic production capabilities can help in boosting defence exports.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to waste material that arises in space with disintegration of satellites

Multiple issues associated with space debris are :-

1). They can harm the existing satellites in space

2). They can lead to Kessler Syndromes cascading effect of increasing debris as a result of collission with each other.

3). Can lead to congestion of satellite orbits and make them unusable

4). They can also fall on Earth and lead to large scale infrastructure

damage

Considering the huge financial implications of space debris, it is essential to tackle its menace. ~~It~~ Initiative for it are:

1). Remove Debris Project by UK

2). Use of Harpoon by JAXA to collect debris

3). Usage of nets to capture debris

4). Destruction of debris in space

Thus, ~~of~~ co-ordination between different agencies is needed to counter the menace of space debris and ensure safety of satellites.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) aims to be a platform which links buyers with sellers. It aims to include retailers, including small retailers within its ambit.

ONDC's role in increasing inclusiveness

→ Easier to operate for consumer

→ Consumers can choose the least cost product from available choices

→ Competition leads to efficiency and higher consumer surplus

→ Small retailers will be given equal opportunities

→ Monopoly of e-commerce

giants like Amazon can be broken

ONDC's Role in increasing accessibility

→ With Digital India Push, can be operated from all corners of country

→ Connects to nearby retailers rather than selected retailers on e-commerce platforms

→ Lower prices also increase accessibility.

Internet is the new marketplace and ONDC initiative will help in adapting to it and ensuring its benefits percolate to consumers as well as small retailers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent WTO Ministerial Conference discussed several issues of importance of which fisheries subsidy was a crucial issue.

It aims at curbing 'harmful fisheries subsidies' which lead to unsustainable fishing and harm the marine environment. It was decided to phase out ~~subh~~ such subsidies by 2030.

Concerns Raised by India

→ More time should be given to developing countries beyond 2030 to phase out

fisheries subsidies

→ Developing countries have lower productivity and hence require more time for adaptation

→ Developing countries need to be provided with appropriate finances and technology to adopt sustainable fishing practices

Need for further discussions on the matter

→ Difference in opinion between developed and developing countries

→ Lack of appropriate technology with developing countries to ensure sustainability

→ Need for encouragement of deep sea fishing instead of trawling

→ Dependance of about a large population on fishing. This

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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section is marginalized and needs support for adaptation

However, if too much time is taken and government keeps providing support to unsustainable practices, decline in fisheries resources can occur leading to further depressing of incomes.

Way Forward

→ Blue revolution calls for long-term income enhancement and hence also requires sustainability. However, time should be given to developing countries to phase out subsidies on 'unsustainable practices'. Global co-operation must be sought for relevant techniques and support. Inland fisheries (65% of total as of now) should also be further encouraged.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model which is a combination of Build Operate Transfer (BOT) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC). In HAM, Government provides 40% of the capital ~~of~~ and private sector provides 60%.

Advantages of HAM

→ Risk sharing between private and public sector

→ Greater technical expertise given by private sector in road construction

→ Enhancement of capital for investment as both public and private sector contribute

→ Clearer terms of contract and lesser ambiguity

Thus, HAM was believed to be the game changer in PPP projects in road construction.

Despite the earlier optimism, interest has now moderated in HAM as:

→ Infrastructure financing Companies like IL&FS have defaulted and hence there are negative sentiments with respect to infrastructure financing including road construction

→ Liquidity crisis as banks are not willing to lend to road construction projects eg. Bank's loan portfolio shifting to retail lending

→ Policy paralysis in road construction projects

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Land arquisition for roads has been a tedious task

→ Non-fulfilment of contract terms by Government in certain cases.

As a result, HAM hasn't been able to attract as much investments as planned. Need of the hour is addressing policy paralysis, developing corporate bond market and providing institutional support to road construction through National Infrastructure Pipeline to boost the sector and realize advantages of HAM model.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian agriculture is characterized by the presence of Minimum Support Price (MSP). It is the minimum price guaranteed to the farmers for their produce.

Rationale for MSP
- → Incentivising Production
- → Price Support to Farmers
- → Food Security

However, MSP regime has been found to be unsustainable

MSP procurement as economically unsustainable

→ Leads to high expenditure on procurement of crops. Government pays subsidies of around 3 Lakh crore annually on food

which includes MSP and charges for PDS.

→ Leads to decline in capital expenditure with undue emphasis on revenue expenditure. This has led to long term decline in agricultural growth

→ Crops are not being grown as per demand considerations eg. high MSP on wheat and rice has led to their over-supply

→ High storage costs of MSP produce which is entailed by FCI

→ Decline in pulse and oilseed production → imports

MSP Procurement as Ecologically Unsustainable

→ led to mono-cropping which has affected soil fertility

→ Growth of rice in Northern Plains has led to decline in water table eg. Water table declining by 0.5-1m

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

every year in rice growing districts of Punjab

→ Decline in pulse production which helps fix Nitrogen in soil

→ Rice production and its stubble removal leads to its burning which increases air pollution

Alternative approaches that can be adopted

→ MSP should be as per market demand

→ Incentivising coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds through MSP to cater to demand and ensure soil fertility

→ Rationalisation of subsidies and increase in capital investment

→ Agricultural extension programmes

A revamped approach to MSP can make it more sustainable and beneficial for all stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has been facing overflow of foodgrains in warehouses. This is due to overproduction as a result of high MSP. Price in excess of demand supply equilibrium leads to oversupply.

Reasons for overflowing foodgrains
- High MSP
- Government Procurement Programmes
- Usage for Public Distribution System
- Improved warehouse infrastructure
- Unbalanced MSP Regime => leading to lesser pulses and oilseed production and larger foodgrain production

The buffer stock policy of India as of now is as follows:-

1). Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for management of buffer stock

2). Appropriate infrastructure is to be provided for management of buffer stock like cold storage, drying facilities

3). Buffer stock is to be released during instances of inflation for price moderation

4). Buffer stock to be used for meeting food needs of needy section through PDS as envisaged in National food Security Act, 2013

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The existing buffer stock policy and food subsidy regime is incentivising production of certain foodgrains like rice and wheat. Though buffer stocks of wheats have declined this year, there has been a general rising trend

Thus, there's a need to review the policy to ensure sustainable buffer stocks. Further, global best practices need to be adopted for their management and greater linkage of buffer stocks with food processing sector can be sought.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 13 major ports as of now and several minor ports.

By 2047 ie. 100 years of India's independence, aim is to have all ports as mega ports which would involve increase in trade and capacity handling of all the ports.

Challenges faced by Ports

→ Low capacity of handling trade

→ Delay in custom clearances at ports

→ Corruption by port officials disincentivising trade

→ Level of infrastructure at most ports is inadequate

→ Minor ports are under State Government and have lacked financial support

→ Excess pressure on certain major ports like Mumbai port, Kolkata port

→ Underdevelopment of coastal areas

→ Illegal shipments on ports eg. drug seizure at Mundra port recently

Remedial Measures

→ Effective implementation of Sagarmala Project. Its components are

- Port connectivity enhancement
- Port led industrialisation
- Enhancing port infrastructure

→ Ease in custom clearances. Single window can be envisaged to make the process smoother

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Policy emphasis on minor ports

→ Making shipping sustainable by reducing Carbon footprint and making ports sustainable

→ Enhancing cargo handling capacity of minor ports

Thus a sustained emphasis on ports is needed as 95% of India's trade by volume happens through ports. For India to become a developed nation by 2047, trade has a big role to play and ports are the lynchpin for enhancement of trade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The world is charachterized by inequality in income and wealth ~~charachterized by~~ as highlighted by Oxfam report which mentioned that top 10% of world's population has 76% of World's Wealth. This also translates into Carbon inequality which implies higher Carbon emissions by richer section than the poorer section and also differential access to Carbon based resources. Also, impact of emissions is felt more by poorer section.

This is largely due to :-

→ Inequalities in energy access

→ Differences in purchasing power

→ Unsustainable living

Significance of addressing Carbon Inequality

→ To reduce impact of global warming and extreme weather impacts which affects poor the most.

→ Ensuring equity in resource distribution

→ About 27% population is multidimensionally poor and extremely vulnerable

→ Use of unsustainable means of energy production

How to achieve Carbon equality

→ Increased emphasis on renewable energy production. eg. India aiming at 500 GW by 2030

→ Energy access to poor section eg. Ujjwala Scheme for LPG Gases to poor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ undertaking mitigation measures to reduce impact of global warming

→ Disaster resilient infrastructure

→ Capacity Building of Poor

→ sustainable living as envisaged by LiFE programme

Addressing Carbon inequality is necessary to achieve SDG-1 and SDG-8 and remedial measures should be taken to ensure desired goals are achieved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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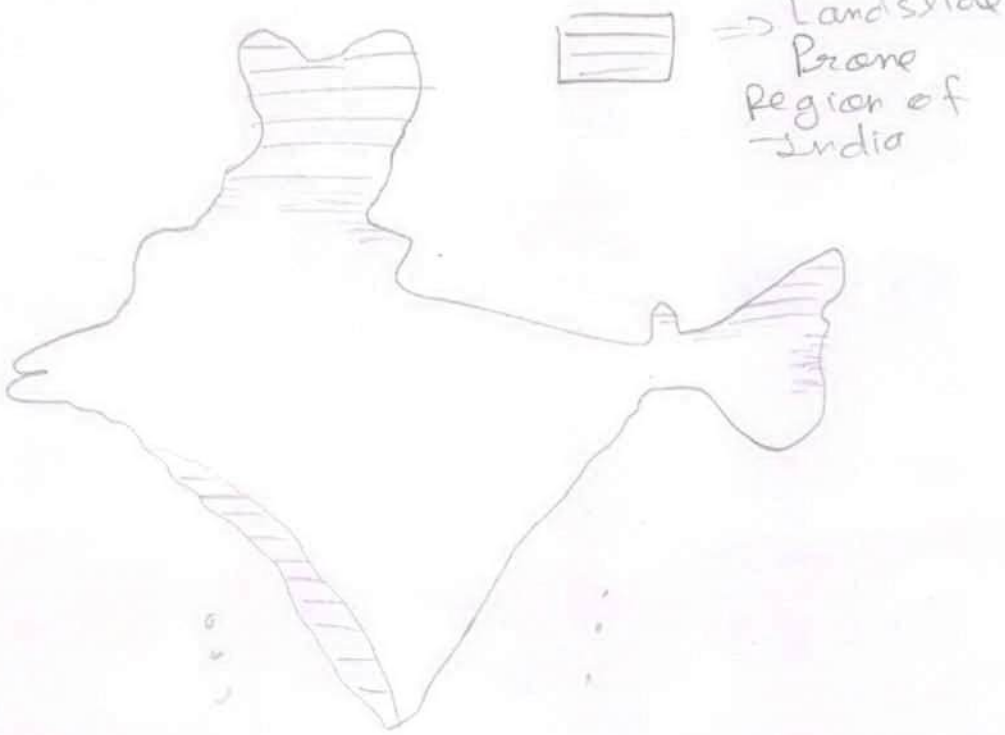
Recently, landslides were witnessed after heavy rainfall in Himachal Pradesh leading to deaths of more than 30 people. Similar incidents were observed in Kerala and Manipur over the last year.



Significant portion of India is vulnerable to landslides,

particularly the Himalayas and Western Ghats.

Despite this, development paradigm not being modified can be seen ~~for~~ from increased concretisation of hills and tourism rise in hills (7 lakh people visited Himalayas in 2021)

Reasons for not modifying development paradigm are:-

→ Increased demand for hotels and homestays in hills

→ Increase in population pressure due to greater employment opportunities

→ Greed of Builders

→ Lack of concern regarding environment

→ Flouting of Environment Protection Zone Norms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps to be Taken

→ Preventing construction in sensitive zones

→ Limit on tourists

→ Increasing green cover on hills

→ Increased environment education and awareness

→ Warning system for high rainfall and landslides

→ Capacity building in hilly regions

Thus to ensure development paradigm is re-analyzed and disasters are prevented, it is important to focus on sustainable development and not tamper with sensitive areas. NDMA guidelines on landslides also need to be followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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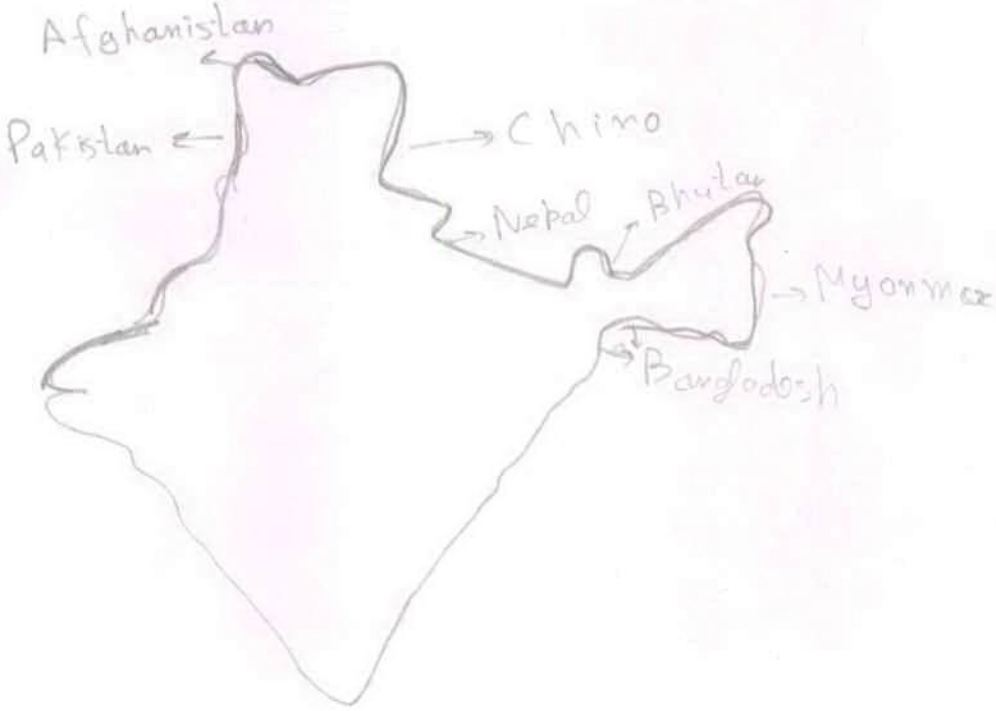
India shares land border with 7 countries. While national security is always a crucial topic when it comes to border management, legitimate cross border flows also happen on the border.



Need for smart Border Management

→ Preventing cross border terrorism

→ Enhancing trade relations with neighbouring countries

→ fostering development of border areas

→ Improving people-to-people ties on borders

→ Preventing cross-border shelling

→ Confidence building and trust between the nations

→ Respecting cultural sensitivities of people eg. free Movement Regime with Myanmar.

Initiatives taken by Government

→ Forces for border control

- BSF ⇒ Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh Border
- ITBP ⇒ China Border
- SSB ⇒ Nepal, and Bhutan Border
- Assam Rifles ⇒ Myanmar Border

→ Border Haats at India-Bangladesh Border in Tripura to ensure trade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and prosperity for people in border areas.

→ Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) → Using technology for border surveillance.

→ Free Movement Regime with Myanmar to allow legitimate people-to people movement

→ Free Movement of People at Indo-Nepal Border (Roti-Beti Ka Rishta)

Hence, its important to balance national security as well as legitimate cross border flows.

Technology can be increasingly used in future to make this easier.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money Laundering refers to legitimisation of money earned through illegal means.

Globalisation has enhanced money laundering as:-

1). There is easier access to tax havens like Cayman Islands which also provide sufficient anonymity

2). Bank accounts can be accessed like in Swiss Bank which not require necessary identity checks, making money laundering easier.

3). Organized crime has made international links facilitating transfer of money as well

as placing and layering processes in money laundering.

4). International transfer of money has become easier than before.

5). There is greater knowledge and awareness regarding means to hide black money.

Initiatives Taken

National Level

→ Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) to specifically counter money-laundering

→ Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)

→ Enforcement Directorate (ED) for investigation of Money Laundering Cas

→ Benami Property Act to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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prevent unaccounted purchase of property through black money.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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International Level Initiatives

→ Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to censure countries indulging in money laundering and terror financing.

→ Global Initiative against Money Laundering

→ Proposal for Minimum Global Tax to counter tax havens

Flow of Money is essential for any crime to take place. Strengthening of money laundering mechanisms is essential to prevent flow of funds and further enhance security.

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has become a global power of reckoning in the space sector over the last decade. India has also set a record for launch of largest number of satellites (104) in one go.

Some of India's past assumptions about space sector are:-

- Strong emphasis on peaceful use of outer space
- Not being a part of global initiatives.
- Lesser global co-ordination for national security purpose
- Outer space as global common Good.

India should contribute to development of new global

norms as:-

- Its stature has increased as a space power
- Institutional capacity to partake in global initiatives
- ~~One of the~~ As a significant world power, India should have a stake in peaceful use of outers space and compliance with UN Convention on Peaceful Use of Outer Space.
- India is increasingly co-ordinating with other countries in space sector eg. South Asian Satellite

Space diplomacy with France.

In the context of Artemis accord:-

→ India aims to define the rules and its stand

→ ~~It~~ India wants better rules and regulation regarding

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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exploration of moon and space.

Thus, India's stand in Artemis accord is an extension of India's larger goals and perspective towards the space sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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